



Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission
30 South Meridian Street
Suite 500
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-4706

KAREN M. LOVE

APPLICATION

FOR THE

INDIANA TAX COURT

I. Provide your:

A. Full legal name and any former names.

Karen M. Love
Karen Meredith Love
Karen Regina Love
Karen Regina Meredith

B. Current home and office addresses, including email addresses and telephone numbers.

Karen M. Love

Karen M. Love
Hendricks Superior Court 3
One Courthouse Square, #108
Danville, IN 46122
(317) 745-9393

C. Date and place of birth.

September 21, 1957
Melbourne, Florida

II. Complete a State Police release form printed on green paper. Include the release only with the original application and not with the copies.

Attached to Original.

III. Attach a recent photograph of you to the front of the original application and to each copy of your application.

Attached

IV. A. State in what county you currently reside and since what date.

I have lived in Hendricks County since 1960. I lived in Marion County while I attended Butler University but always maintained my permanent residence in Hendricks County.

B. List all previous counties of residence, with dates.

Marion County, 1958 - 1959.

C. When were you admitted to the Indiana Bar?

May 1986

D. Are you currently on active status?

Yes

E. What is your attorney number?

10865-49

V. A. List below all colleges and universities you attended other than law schools. Attach a certified transcript from each to the original application and attach copies of each transcript to each application copy. (If your social security number is on your transcripts, redact it before copying.)

<u>School</u>	<u>Dates Enrolled</u>	<u>Degree or Certificate</u>
Butler University	Sept. 1975-May 1978	Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Accounting Major

B. List below all law schools and post-J.D. programs attended. Attach a certified transcript from each to the original application and attach copies of each transcript to each application copy. (If your social security number is on your transcripts, redact it before copying.)

<u>School</u>	<u>Dates Enrolled</u>	<u>Degree and Class Rank</u>
Indiana University	1982 – 1986	Juris Doctorate Rank: 12/186
Indiana Judicial College	1995 - 2007	Graduate
Indiana Graduate Program For Judges	2006 - 2007	Graduate
Public Policy Mediation	August 2010	Certificate
National Center for State Courts Institute for Court Management Managing Human Resources Fundamental Issues of Caseflow Management Court Performance Standards Managing Court Financial Resources	February 2004 October 2004 September 2006 May 2009	

To become a certified court manager I need to complete a course in Managing Technology Projects and Technology Resources and the concluding seminar.

National Judicial College Courses

Critical Issues in Search and Seizure	November 1995	Certificate
Handling Small Claims Effectively	November 1995	Certificate
Sentencing Misdemeanors	March 1996	Certificate
Advanced Evidence	February 1997	Certificate
Effective Case Flow Management	June 1998	Certificate
Managing Trial Effectively	July 2000	Certificate
Current Issues in Family Law	March 2002	Certificate
Effective Case Flow Management	August 2008	Certificate

Association of Family and Conciliation Courts

Father Involvement:

From Infant to Overnights to Parental Alienation

December 2006

Workshop

Regional Training Conference:

Applications for High Conflict Families, Domestic Violence and Alienation

September 2007

Workshop

Seminars for Advanced Interdisciplinary Family Professionals

Intensive Basic Training in Parenting Coordination

November 2006

Workshop

C. Describe any academic honors, awards, and scholarships you received and when.

- 1) Indiana American Society of Accountants
Outstanding Accounting Major 1978
- 2) Butler University Outstanding Accounting Major 1978
- 3) Butler University Academic Scholarship
September 1975 to May 1978

VI. A. Provide your employment history since graduation from college, including titles or positions, locations, and dates.

Judge, Hendricks Superior Court 3
One Courthouse Square, #108
Danville, Indiana 46122
January 1, 1995 to present

Kendall Wood Coleman & Kessinger
Kendall Wood Lowry Kessinger & Love
One South Washington Street
Danville, Indiana 46122
Association, not a partnership
Private practice of law
January 1990 to December 1994

Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan
One American Square
Indianapolis, Indiana 46246
Associate in Litigation & Business
August 1986 to December 1989

Krieg DeVault Alexander Capehart
One Indiana Square
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Law Clerk in Tax
October 1985 to April 1986

Karen M. Love, Certified Public Accountant
Pittsboro, Indiana 46167
Owner small tax practice while completing law school
March 1984 to April 1986

James N. Wilson, Certified Public Accountant
Indianapolis, Indiana
June 1980 to February 1984 (approximate)

I performed tax planning and preparation for various individuals, small businesses and professionals. Clients wanted to reduce and/or delay the payment of income tax. I performed tax planning and preparation for clients. I helped clients with various matters with IRS including audits by the IRS. I prepared monthly financial statements for clients to use in the management of their businesses.

Clients included individuals, partnerships and corporations engaged in business or professional practice. Most clients were from central Indiana. Farmers throughout the state came to our office for help. Most of our clients were closely held family owned businesses with whom I had regular contact. I observed the stress and anxiety caused by death, divorce, financial problems and legal problems.

Peat Marwick Mitchell Co.,
Certified Public Accountants
Indianapolis, Indiana
Audit staff
June 1978 to March 1980 (approximate)

I examined client accounting systems and records to identify weaknesses in internal controls and to determine whether or not the clients financial statements complied with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. I was also involved in special projects such as fraud detection.

Although Peat Marwick was an international public accounting firm all of my work was done in Indiana. Clients were engaged in all forms of business including but not limited to manufacturing, banking and insurance.

State Bank of Lizton
Lizton Financial Corporation

Since October, 2003 I have served on the Board of Directors of this community bank and holding company. The bank has grown 93.9 % since I joined the board. On August 30, 2010 we had \$360,513,748 in assets and approximately 100 employees. Branches are located in Boone and Hendricks Counties. I co-chair the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, serve

on the Audit Committee, the Director's Compensation Committee and previously served on the Director's Loan Committee.

This experience has made me a better judge. I gained new insight about the importance of strategic planning and implementation, excellent customer service, employee education and training and communication within an organization. I also gained insight about the problems the county council and commissioners face as they provide government funding, facilities and equipment.

B. If applicable, describe the nature and extent of your practice of law, present and former, and provide the names of your partners, associates, office mates, and employers.

Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan
Indianapolis, Indiana
Associate in Litigation and Business
August 1986 to December 1989

I worked in the litigation and business sections. At that time, Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan was the largest law firm in Indiana, providing service to clients throughout the United States. Because of my experience as a Certified Public Accountant, I tended to receive assignments involving financial issues and financial documents.

My work involved the analysis of facts, research of law, and development of solutions to various client problems. I assisted partners and senior associates. I also met directly with clients. I was involved in various stages of litigation including pre-suit, pre-trial discovery, motion practice, trial preparation, settlement negotiations, bench trials, jury trials and appeals. Cases varied in complexity and volume of evidence. Sometimes discovery involved thousands of documents. I located witnesses, interviewed witnesses, prepared witnesses for deposition, took depositions, prepared witnesses for direct and cross examination at trial, and questioned witnesses in direct and cross-examination at trial. I drafted correspondence and memorandums for use by firm clients, partners and senior associates. I drafted motions, briefs and jury instructions.

I represented plaintiffs and defendants in federal and state courts throughout Indiana. Types of cases included accountant malpractice, contract disputes, fraud, products liability, estate and trust litigation, business torts, bankruptcy, securities transactions and insurance defense.

Primarily I worked for Alan Lobley. I did work for other partners including but not limited to James V. Donadio, Berkley Duck, Lisa Stone Sciscoe, Myra Selby, Gordon Wishard and Phil Whistler.

Kendall Wood Lowry Kessinger & Love
Formerly: Kendall Wood Coleman & Kessinger
Danville, Indiana
January 1990 to December 31, 1994

I shared office space and expenses with lawyers in Danville, Indiana. We were not a partnership.

My practice consisted of various matters including estate, tort and guardianship litigation, estate planning, business planning and formation, contracts, property, collections, family law, general litigation and criminal defense.

I represented Plainfield Community Schools during this time handling student discipline and expulsion matters, employee issues, construction and building issues, constitutional issues (primarily freedom of speech), and statutory compliance, especially the open door law. I attended all of their board meetings including strategic planning retreats. I learned how local government operated, the legal, financial and practical issues they face and how they accomplish their mission.

Lawyers in this association during this period included Robert A. Wood, David H. Coleman, Terry Kessinger, James Lowry and Paula Sauer.

Kreig DeVault Alexander and Capehart

During law school I worked part time as a law clerk in the business section. I researched the tax implications of various events, business transactions and structures and provided memorandum to partners and senior associates who were providing legal solutions for their clients.

The assignments varied. Several assignments resulted from a recent change in law which permitted banks to cross county lines.

C. Describe the extent of your jury experience, if any.

While at Ice Miller Donado & Ryan I helped Alan Lobley try a two-week jury trial in United States District Court.

I also helped Phil Whistler try an accountant malpractice case before Judge Jerry Barr in Hamilton County. This case settled during trial.

I helped Jim Lowry select a jury in a child molest case in Putnam County.

D. If applicable, describe the nature and extent of your judicial experience, including a description of your experience presiding over jury trials, if any.

Since January 1, 1995 I have been privileged to serve as the first and only Judge of Hendricks Superior Court 3 in Danville, Indiana. At that time Hendricks County had four courts of record and two town courts. During 2004 to 2006 we had a commissioner/magistrate who helped judges. In 2007 two additional courts of record were added. Each court operates independently, although the five Superior Courts do operate a unified probation department. The courts do not share a common court administrator. I never had a law clerk during this time.

Superior Court three is a general jurisdiction court. Over 34,000 cases, not including re-docketed matters, have been decided since I took office. On June 30, 2010 there were 914 cases pending.

I have worked on all types of cases including civil, family law, criminal and small claims.

Establishment of the court

As the first judge in a new court, I was responsible to organize the court and obtain necessary resources including funding, temporary space and permanent space, employees, and furnishings and equipment. I also developed the court's policies, procedures and caseflow management plan.

Although I had no authority until January 1, 1995, after I was elected the Republican candidate in May 1994, the County Council asked for my help in determining the needs and budget for the new court. I determined needs by visiting various courts and talking with judges and court staff. I obtained cost estimates and provided documentation to our County Council. The County Council used this information to finalize the new court's budget.

Temporary and permanent space for the court was a significant problem. In 1994 all Hendricks County offices were filled to capacity. Our County Commissioners were in the process of renovating a former elementary school in order to provide adequate space for all county offices.

The enabling statute required the County Commissioners to provide each court with an office, courtroom and jury room in the courthouse. The Commissioners and I knew this was impossible due to current overcrowding at the courthouse. Locating appropriate temporary space at reasonable cost was difficult because other County offices were scattered around Danville. The Commissioners and I reached a temporary solution. The Commissioners provided the court with office space in the courthouse. I worked around the schedule of the other courts and utilized their courtrooms and/or jury rooms when available. "Have gavel will travel" was difficult for court staff, lawyers, litigants and the other courts. "Have gavel will travel" lasted from January 1, 1995 to December 1996 when the Court moved into its permanent space in the courthouse.

Self-Represented Litigants

Increasingly more people are representing themselves in all types of cases. Often the self-represented litigant cannot afford an attorney. The judge must treat each litigant fairly regardless of the litigant's financial situation.

These litigants present multiple legal, ethical and practical issues. Their cases require extra time and patience, and skill. Staff training on the difference between legal advice and legal information is essential for all litigants to receive justice.

It is not enough for the judge to fairly and impartially decide the case. The judge must appear and be fair and impartial to both sides. The judge's order must be written clearly so lawyers and self-represented litigants can understand the decision.

I have served as special judge in other counties including Boone, Hamilton, Johnson, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan and Shelby counties.

The Indiana Supreme Court has also appointed me as a hearing officer in attorney discipline cases.

The Hendricks county Judges with whom I have worked include, Jeffrey V. Boles, Mary Lee Comer, David H. Coleman, Stephanie LeMay-Luken and Mark Smith. I have also served as Judge Pro Tempore for Brownsburg Town Court Judge Charles E. Hostetter and Plainfield Town Court Judge James Spencer, primarily conducting initial hearings for the town courts by video link with the jail.

Since I took office, the Hendricks County Courts of record have utilized a “judge on call” concept. Each week the “judge on call” conducts initial criminal hearings and initial protective order hearings for all courts. The “judge on call” also responds to after hour requests by law enforcement.

Jury Experience

As a judge, I have presided in over 65 jury trials, mostly in criminal cases. Jurors see how our court system really works and are able to spread the word to others. Courts cannot do justice in a case unless jurors understand the law.

When the panel of citizens reports for jury duty, I tell them I am their lawyer in the case. I assure them they will understand the law and be able to reach a just verdict. I try to avoid legalese as I explain the trial process and law to them. I have always allowed jurors to question witnesses.

Pattern jury instructions are usually available for certain issues. Although parties usually submit proposed instructions, I research the law and prepare my own instructions. I routinely provide the jury with a glossary of legal terms. I try to organize the instructions to help the jury as much as possible. In more complicated cases, I provide the jury with an instruction index telling them where to find the instruction(s) that applies to each decision the jury must make. This is especially important in criminal cases with multiple counts and/or lesser included offenses.

In State of Indiana v. Jason Keigley I presided over a jury trial with a self-represented litigant. Mr Keigley (a jail inmate) was not a lawyer. Although he qualified for a public defender, Mr. Keigley exercised his constitutional right to represent himself. I provided the defendant with standby counsel which he rarely used.

The State of Indiana charged Mr. Keigley with the following crimes:

- 1) Sale of an Unregistered Security,
- 2) Transacting Business By An Unregistered Broker-Dealer,
- 3) Fraud in Connection with the Offer or Sale of a Security, and
- 4) Loan Broker Fraud.

Mr. Keigley did not submit any proposed jury instructions. The State’s proposed instructions were incomplete and there were no pattern jury instructions for securities cases. Securities law is complex. I had not studied securities law in years. I spent hours learning the law and wrote the jury instructions needed to explain it to the jury. The Court of Appeals found the jury was correctly instructed.

VII. A. If applicable, list by caption, case number, and filing date up to five of your trial or appellate briefs and/or written judicial opinions.

1. State of Indiana vs. John Gary Cooper 32D03-0905-MR-1 Order on Motion To Suppress issued January 8, 2010.
2. Truck Finance Specialists, Inc. vs. W & S Leasing, Inc., Ray Smith and Bryan Wiger 32D03-0504-PL-20 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Judgment issued January 9, 2009
3. Town of Plainfield, Indiana on behalf of the Plainfield Plan Commission vs. Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc. Order And Judgment On The Parties Cross Motion For Summary Judgment issued June 3, 2005.
4. In Re The Marriage of Beth A. Manion, Petitioner, and David L. Allen, Respondent, Vickie Wamsley Proksch, Intervening Party Order Modifying Custody issued November 18, 2004
5. West Central Conservancy District vs. Dennis J. Burdett 32D03-0711-CC-327 Order Issued July 30, 2009

B. If applicable, list up to five legislative drafts or court rules you have written or to which you contributed significantly. Refer to them by official citation, by date, and by subject matter.

After my election, the sitting Hendricks County judges included me in their revision of all local rules with become effective when I took office.

In 1995, the Indiana Supreme Court issued an order requiring each county to adopt a criminal case file rule, which eliminated the State's ability to judge shop. Our current criminal case filing rule is substantially the same as the rule I helped develop in 1995.

In 1999, the Indiana Supreme Court issued an order which required each county to develop and implement a case allocation plan which divided the work evenly among the courts. The other judges agreed that I would draft the plan. I developed a case limit concept, which prevented litigants from defeating the plan by merely filing change of judge motions in civil cases. This concept is currently used and allows us to adjust our case load allocation by merely changing the case limit assigned to a court for each case type.

These local rules are cited below as well as the child support rules which I helped develop while serving on the Domestic Relations Committee of the Judicial Conference of Indiana.

1. Indiana Child Support Rules and Guidelines
Support Rule 1-3
Guidelines 1-9
Worksheet Child Support Obligation

Worksheet Health Insurance Premium Worksheet
Support Schedules
All effective 1-1-10.

2. L.R. 32-C.R. 2.2 Rule 1
Hendricks County Local Criminal Rules
Assignment of Criminal Cases
3. L.R. 32-A.R. Rule 1.1
Hendricks County Local Administrative Rules
Plan for Allocation of Judicial Services
Appendix A Case Filing Limits

C. If applicable, list up to five of your contributions to legal journals or other legal publications. Provide titles, official citations, and a brief description of the subject matter.

I have never formally written or contributed to any legal journals or other legal publications.

D. Include with your application copies of any four of the written materials listed above in Section VII. A., B., and C. (An adequate sampling can usually be supplied in 75 pages or less.)

See Attached

E. Describe the nature and extent of any *pro bono* legal services you have contributed.

As a private lawyer I did pro bono work for certain individuals and organizations such as the Hendricks County Fair Board.

F. Identify the five most significant legal matters entrusted to you whether as a judge or lawyer, and describe why you believe them to be so.

Daily Exercise of Judicial Authority

As a trial judge, every day I issue orders to individuals, businesses, government officials and non-profit entities that determine their legal status, legal rights, and legal obligations. A trial judge issues search warrants, arrest warrants, orders setting the bond a defendant must post before being released from jail, orders revoking bonds, sentencing orders which place a person on probation, home detention or work release, sentencing orders committing individuals to the county jail or Indiana Department of Corrections, orders to eject individuals from their home for non-payment of rent, orders to seize property, orders to determine ownership of real and personal property, orders to garnish wages and property for payment of debt, orders to enforce contracts, orders to enforce statutes, enacted by the Indiana General Assembly, orders determining custody of children, orders determining parenting time with children, orders determining child support of children, orders dissolving marriages and dividing the assets and liabilities of married persons.

Very few of these orders will ever be appealed. The justice that individuals and other organizations receive depends on me. My job requires me to provide individual justice in individual cases on a daily basis. Providing justice requires my careful attention to the facts, substantive law and all rules adopted by the Indiana Supreme Court. Providing justice includes requiring litigants and lawyers to comply with these same rules. Providing justice includes writing orders that people can understand and enforcing my orders.

Establishment of a Forum For the Resolution of Legal Disputes with Justice.

Throughout the United States approximately 97% of all court cases settle before trial. My effectiveness as a judge depends on my ability to help litigants settle their case with justice.

Justice requires five things.

1. A level playing field for all litigants. I require litigants, lawyers and myself to obey all court rules and comply with statutes enacted by the Indiana General Assembly and the United States Congress.
2. Timely resolution of disputes. A trial judge just must develop a caseflow management system that enables all cases filed in the court to flow thru the system in a timely way. The court's caseflow management system must be designed to prevent one litigant from gaining an advantage over another merely because of the inherent delay in our adversarial system.
3. Consistent application of court procedures and policies.
4. Calendar time. I will hear and decide matters in court when necessary.
5. Enforcement of court orders. Each litigant must know I will enforce my orders and their agreements.

Criminal Cases

In criminal cases the trial judge must balance the needs and rights of individuals with the need for public safety and prudent use of tax dollars. The criminal pre-trial and trial process exerts anxiety and hardship on the innocent and the guilty. In each case, the trial judge must protect the constitutional rights of the accused to a fair trial regardless of who they are, what they are accused of, or public opinion. Prosecutors, police and the public often do like a judge's decision to suppress evidence that has been unlawfully obtained. Nevertheless, a trial judge must uphold the law in every case.

When a person is convicted of a crime, the trial judge must determine the defendant's sentence, including what limits shall be placed on the defendant's liberty by probation, home detention, work release, or incarceration.

Our Indiana Constitution declares that rehabilitation is the purpose of Indiana criminal law. A judge's sentencing decision is intended to protect the public by causing the defendant to change his or her behavior. A judge must consider the economic consequences to the defendant and government, by ordering the most cost effective sentence that will work to rehabilitate the defendant.

Child Custody Cases

In all parental disputes, the trial judge must balance the constitutional rights of both parents to raise his or her child with the public good.

The judge's fact-sensitive decisions impact each parent, child and all Indiana citizens. Parents engaged in a meaningful relationship with their child are more likely to support their child financially. Children with strong parental relationships perform better in school and are less likely to commit serious crimes. In major felony cases, the pre-sentence investigation almost always reveals three things: The defendant started using alcohol and drugs at a young age, the defendant dropped out of school, and the defendant's father had very little involvement during the defendant's childhood.

These cases are very emotional for the parents. Communication between the parents is often very poor. Cases continue to be re-docketed and litigated until the parent's youngest child reaches age twenty-one.

When parents do not agree on custody and/or the parenting plan for each child, I must make the decision. This includes identifying a child's best interest, and determining the time each parent has with the child, how the parents will exchange the child, and how the parents shall communicate. The Parenting Time guidelines do not always define the child's best interest. The guidelines define the minimum time a non-custodial parent shall have with their child.

Each case is unique. Facts always matter. Both the Legislature and Appellate Courts give the trial judge great discretion in these factual determinations. For the parents and children involved, my decisions matter for a lifetime. These decisions are some of the most important decisions I will ever make as a trial judge.

State of Indiana v. Clifford G. Antcliff Case No. 41C01-9506-CF-094 is the most significant single legal matter entrusted to me as a judge or lawyer. Mr. Antcliff practiced law in Johnson County, Indiana for many years. In 1995 the State of Indiana filed criminal charges against Mr. Antcliff including seventeen counts of theft, one count of forgery and one count of racketeering and corrupt business influence. All of these accusations involved Mr. Antcliff's misuse of client funds. The Indiana Supreme Court appointed me special judge in this case on June 13, 1995. On April 15, 1996 Mr. Antcliff plead guilty to racketeering and corrupt business influence and four counts of theft. Mr. Antcliff was a lawyer. He stole from his clients who depended on him for advice and counsel. When a lawyer violates the law as Mr. Antcliff did, public confidence in all lawyers is shaken. I did not want to accept the plea agreement because I believed Mr. Antcliff's conduct warranted a greater penalty. Yet the public good required finality. This case began the process of changing me from a lawyer to a judge. As a judge regardless of my personal opinion about a litigant's conduct or consequences of the law's application I must always operate within the law and consider the public good.

G. Provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three attorneys who have been your professional adversaries in your practice or who have litigated substantial cases in your court and who would be in positions to comment on your qualifications for appointment to the Indiana Tax Court.

Kevin Betz
Betz & Associates
One Indiana Square, Suite 1660
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240
317-687-2222
317-507-7953

Rich Hailey
Ramey and Hailey
9333 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN
317-582-0000
317-291-2538

William O. Harrington
Harrington Law
105 N. Washington Street
Danville, IN 46122
317-745-1300

VIII. A. Describe your efforts, achievements, or contributions (including written work, speeches, or presentations) toward the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice.

Whenever possible I work with others to achieve clarity in the law and improve the delivery of justice to the people of Indiana. I have included some examples of my efforts.

In the 1990's the Hendricks County judges and County Clerk worked together to open a litigant's self-help office in our courthouse. This office continues to provide legal information to litigants including packets of forms for various types of cases. The self-help office saves staff time and helps the judges meet our ethical obligations.

In criminal cases a judge's ability to provide individual justice depends not only on the law, facts, and judge's sentencing philosophy but also the sentencing options available. The quality of probation services, and the availability of jail space, affect the justice defendants and victims receive in a specific case. They also affect the willingness of the State and defendant to reach plea agreements. Over the years I have learned that abuse of alcohol and/or drugs is a significant factor in 90% of all criminal cases.

Probation is an extremely attractive sentencing option. Placing a defendant on probation

allows a defendant to receive needed treatment and continue working. Most of the probation costs are paid by user fees established by the Indiana Legislature.

On January 13, 2003 my State Representative, Jeff Thompson, sent me a copy of the results of his annual legislative survey which reported that residents in our district believed Indiana could control spending by "giving judges zero flexibility when sentencing". I contacted him and other Hendricks County legislators. I explained that in Hendricks County the annual cost to taxpayers to keep a person in jail was almost one hundred times greater than the cost to keep the person on probation. I explained the statutory restrictions on the use of our home detention program simply because a defendant did not live in Hendricks County. Almost half of our defendants are not Hendricks county residents. I asked our legislators to increase probation user fees which at that time were the lowest in the nation and hadn't been increased in nineteen years. Since then the Indiana General Assembly has increased probation user fees and changed the home detention statute.

The increase in probation user fees helps the judges improve our probation departments and allow us to address overcrowding at the Hendricks County jail. In 2008, our County Commissioners constructed a two hundred bed work release facility. The Superior Court Judges pledged \$500,000.00 in probation user fees to cover initial operating costs. We also funded a release coordinator who daily interviews the new inmates at our jail and provides the judges with a uniform assessment of their risk for violence and risk for failure to appear. With better information, I frequently reduce the bond below the bond schedule. This helps the defendants get back to work and to their families and it helps reduce the jail population.

The recession made financial operation of the work release facility difficult. I worked with the other judges, County officials and the Indiana Department of Corrections to solve this funding problem by Hendricks County becoming a Community Corrections County in 2010. I serve as President of the Hendricks County Community Corrections Advisory Board which obtained a grant from the Indiana Department of Corrections. That grant, and user fees charged inmates have made the work release program almost self-supporting, except for the cost of the facility.

Because of the general economic decline, the property tax caps, and increasing health care costs, the Hendricks County Council has been forced to significantly reduce funding for all county offices. Superior Court 3's funding has been reduced 21% since 2009. The 2011 budget cuts have not been determined. These cuts are permanent and painful. Simultaneously, our workload continues to increase. Courts are not immune from economic reality. We must do more with less money. We must evaluate and adjust overall court operations and improve our delivery of justice in efficient and cost-effective ways.

We are making progress. Our judges have agreed to establish a Domestic Relations Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund which will make mediation available to families with modest means. A draft of the plan will soon be presented to our local bar for comment. We are working with our County Clerk and Sheriff's Department, to reduce the duplication of work in each office. In 2011 we will switch to the Odyssey Case Management System provided by JTAC. This change will save money, improve service to litigants and lawyers, improve case management by judges, and improve our ability to provide our County Council and public with better information on court performance. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) has developed objective court

performance standards and measurements known as “CourTools”. Our conversion to Odyssey will allow us to implement CourTools measurements including age of pending caseload, time to disposition, clearance rates, trial date certainty and cost per case. These measurements will help us explain our funding needs to the County Council, Indiana General Assembly and the general public.

We have applied for grants to help us deal with increasing workloads and shrinking resources in a comprehensive manner. Pending before the State Judicial Institute is a \$75,000.00 grant proposal to hire the National Center for State Courts to evaluate our court operations and help us develop and implement a strategic plan to improve overall court performance and the cost-effective delivery of court services.

The NCSC will provide the following:

1. Development and Implementation of a unified governance structure to address administrative matters in a cost effective way,
2. Recommendations on how judicial resources such as staff, space and funding may be shared to increase overall efficiency.
3. Recommendations of best practices in court processes, work flow, policies, procedures and rules.

Between 1995 and 2009, Hendricks County’s population increased 67%. Our population growth causes an ever increasing demand for judicial services. It also significantly affected our County Council’s ability to provide funding for all county offices. Although a trial court is a state office, the county provides most of the court’s funding. Hendricks County’s ability to fund government needs has been severely limited by the frozen tax levy enacted by the Legislature almost forty years ago. By 2002, I knew Hendricks County could not continue to provide timely justice without more courts, staff and facilities. I analyzed our caseload statistics to project future needs. I also analyzed the judicial resources and trends of nine other Indiana counties with population levels similar to Hendricks County.

I shared my analysis with other judges, county officials and our state legislators. In September 2004, I prepared a written report to the Commission on Courts explaining Hendricks County’s need for new courts. In 2005, our legislators led us through the process of obtaining two new courts for Hendricks County beginning in January 2007.

During this time I also worked with others to obtain legislation that would allow all counties to charge a service of process fee which Marion County small claims courts were permitted to charge. This fee allows counties to raise money for staff in the Clerk’s office and the Sheriff’s department which is needed to provide timely notice of court actions.

I serve on committees of the Judicial Conference of Indiana

During the time I served on the Judicial Administration Committee my favorite project was our update of the “weights” used by State Court Administration to prepare its annual Weighted Case Load (WCL) Report. The Indiana Supreme Court and the Indiana General Assembly use this report to determine the need for judges throughout Indiana. We analyzed data from various counties throughout the state to determine the average time a

judge spends on a particular type of case. Our determination was based on time studies and actual case file audits.

Currently I serve on the Domestic Relations Committee. In 2009 we completed an update of the Indiana Child Support Guidelines. We worked with an economist to update the income and support schedules. We worked to comply with federal law, state statutes, and appellate decisions. We held a public hearing and received numerous public comments. All of our meetings are open to the public. Guests from various state and local government offices and members of the public frequently spoke at our meetings and provided lots of input. The committee had to make many policy decisions. In addition to treating all parents and children fairly, we wanted to make the rules easier for parents, lawyers, and civil judges to understand. We spent many hours revising the actual language. Our recommendations were submitted to the Indiana Supreme Court which issued the final Indiana Child Support Rules and Guidelines effective on January 1, 2010.

The Domestic Relations Committee is currently working on a proposed revision of the Indiana Parenting Time Guidelines.

My goals on this project are the following:

1. Making the guidelines user friendly for parents, lawyers and judges by using language that parents with at least an eighth grade education can understand.
2. Reorganizing the guidelines to distinguish between rules and tools.
3. Addressing issues that are frequently litigated.
4. Improving parental communication.
5. Reducing parental conflicts.

Serving on this committee has been one of my most enjoyable experiences in my judicial career.

B. Describe your efforts, achievements, or contributions (including written work, speeches, or presentations) concerning civic, political, or social issues.

I have been involved in numerous programs for Northwest Hendricks Schools. I support various community organizations including 4-H and Leadership Hendricks County. I also participate in activities for the Alzheimers Association. I have taught Sunday School and participated in various ministries of my church.

C. List any memberships and offices you have held in civic or charitable organizations, including dates and descriptions of the purposes of the organizations and of your involvement.

I have served on the Board of Advisors for the Hendricks County Community Foundation.

I have served as an adult member of the board of the Youth Board for Youth As Resources. The Board also had youth (under 20) as Board members. The organization's purpose was to involve youth in charitable and civic organizations.

D. List any memberships and offices you have held in professional organizations, including dates and descriptions of the purposes of the organizations and of your involvement.

Indiana Bar Association
Hendricks County Bar Association
Past President and Secretary

Indiana Judges Association
January 1995 to date

Association of Family and Conciliation Courts (AFCC)

AFCC is an interdisciplinary and international association of professionals dedicated to improving the lives of children and families through the resolution of family conflict. AFCC members are: judges, mediators, researchers, counselors, custody evaluators, court administrators, parent educators, lawyers, psychologists, academics, court commissioners, parenting coordinators, social workers and financial planners. AFCC member benefits include: print and electronic subscriptions to the quarterly journal *Family Court Review*, *AFCC News*, the association's quarterly newsletter, member discounts on conference and training registrations, and assistance from the AFCC staff.

In the past I have been a member of different organizations such as American Judges Association. Because of budget and time constraints, I no longer belong to these organizations.

E. List any memberships you hold in social clubs or organizations. If any restrict its membership on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin, please describe your efforts within the organization to eliminate restrictions.

I attend and am a member of Bethesda Baptist Church in Brownsburg, Indiana. Anyone is welcome and encouraged to attend services and activities. Membership is restricted to individuals who profess faith in Jesus Christ and agree with church doctrine. I have made no effort to change our church's membership policy.

Over the years I have taught Sunday School and participated in various ministries of our church.

F. Indicate your experience teaching law, and provide the dates, names of institutions or programs, and a description of the subject matter taught.

As a young lawyer at Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan, my office was a few doors away from Jim Donadio. We often had a cup of coffee together in the morning. During this time he taught me how to be a lawyer. Mr. Donadio taught me the importance of collegiality. Mr. Donadio emphasized the importance of a thorough grasp of the facts in every case. Mr. Donadio taught me how to settle cases. He also encouraged me to learn from other lawyers and judges as I interacted with them.

I teach law every day by my interaction and conversation with lawyers and judges and by my written orders. Occasionally I make a presentation to a group, such as my presentation

at the Johnson County Bar Association's annual Continuing Legal Education Program, discussing the changes to the Indiana Child Support Rules and Guidelines in December 2009.

G. Describe your hobbies and other leisure activities.

I enjoy reading, gardening, cooking, fishing and spending time with my family.

IX. A. Provide names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three professional references other than those listed in Section VII. G.

Honorable Mary Lee Comer
Senior Judge
1348 Rutherglen Court
Danville, IN 46122
317-745-5001

Honorable David H. Coleman
Judge, Hendricks Superior Court No. 2
One Courthouse Square, Suite 107
Danville, IN 46122
317-745-9244
317-745-9700

James H. Voyles
Voyles Zahn Paul Hogan & Merriman
141 East Washington Street, Suite 300
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-632-4463

B. Provide names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three personal references other than those listed in VII. G.

Doug Banning
Chief Executive Officer
Miller Pipeline Corporation
8850 Crawfordsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46234
317-293-0278
317-502-7668

Leslie Mongel
President and Chief Executive Officer
State Bank of Lizton
206 North State Street
Lizton, IN 46149
317/994-5115

Donald Tanselle
2467 East U. S. 136
Pittsboro, IN 46167
317-892-3320

C. List any lawsuits or legal proceedings in any jurisdiction, including bankruptcies and dissolutions, to which you have been a party. Provide dates, case numbers, names of other parties, and, if needed, a brief explanation.

In Re: The Mandate of Funds in the Hendricks Superior Court No. 3
32S000012-SJ-738
32D03-0012-MI-1

On December 4, 2010, I mandated the Hendricks County Council to adjust pay for court staff. That year the Council raised salaries for some court staff and not others. Although the Council's intentions were good, this was done without consulting me concerning employee job duties, qualification, or performance. The Council did not realize that their unilateral action interfered with the Court's ability to function by causing disharmony among the court employees.

The Court was represented by James H. Voyles and Jennifer Lukenmeyer of Voyles, Zahn, Paul, Itogan & Merriman in Indianapolis, Indiana. The Hendricks County Council was represented by Greg Steuerwald of Steuerwald, Zielinski & Witham, Danville, Indiana 46122. The Hendricks County Council Members were: Larry R. Hesson, Hursel C. Disney, Kenny Givan, Paul T. Hardin, Wayne G. Johnson, Phyllis A. Palmer and Jay R. Puckett.

The matter was settled without trial on February 6, 2001.

Upon review of Hendricks County's case management system, I have confirmed that I have not been listed as a defendant in any cause of action. Due to the location of the Indiana Department of Correction's Reception and Diagnostic Center in Hendricks County, I have been mentioned in an MI case, however, I was not named specifically as a defendant.

D. If you ever have been arrested or cited for any violation of the law other than for routine traffic violations, provide dates, jurisdictions, and an explanation of the event and its resolution.

I have never been arrested or cited for any violation of the law other than for routine traffic violations.

E. If you are or have been a member of the Bar of any other state, identify the jurisdiction and provide dates.

I have never been a member of the Bar of any other state.

F. If you have been disciplined or cautioned, formally or informally, by the Indiana Supreme Court Disciplinary Commission, by the Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications, by the Indiana Supreme Court, or by similar entities in any other

jurisdiction, identify each instance by date, case number if applicable, and describe the circumstances and the nature of the outcome or resolution.

I have never been disciplined or cautioned, formally or informally by the Indiana Supreme Court Disciplinary Commission, by the Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualification, by the Indiana Supreme Court, or by similar entities in any other jurisdiction.

G. If you have any outstanding federal, state, or local tax obligations, please itemize and explain.

I do not have any outstanding federal, state, or local tax obligations.

X. A. Attach a recent statement from your physician describing your general physical condition.

See attached.

September 18, 2010
DATE



APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

Karen M. Love

PRINTED NAME

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WAIVER AND STATEMENT OF CONSENT

The undersigned applicant authorizes the release to the Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission or its staff or agents any records, reports, and documents, whether or not otherwise confidential, which may be requested by the Commission in the performance of its evaluations of candidates pursuant to I.C. § 33-27-3-2. The scope of this authorization extends to, but is not necessarily limited to, requests from the Commission for Federal, State or local tax records, criminal and driving histories from any jurisdiction, attorney and judicial disciplinary records from any jurisdiction, whether pending or closed, and credit reports and histories. The undersigned releases and discharges the Judicial Nominating Commission, its individual members, its employees, agents and representatives, the Indiana State Police, the Indiana Department of Revenue, the Indiana Supreme Court Disciplinary Commission and any other agency or person or their agents or representatives providing information to the Commission from any and all liability arising from the furnishing and use of information concerning the undersigned applicant.

The undersigned agrees and understands that the Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission or its members, agents, or employees, may interview or otherwise consult with members of the legal, judicial, and general community concerning the professional qualifications and the integrity of the applicant, that the name of the applicant will be released by the Commission upon its receipt of the application and this waiver, and that if, pursuant to I.C. § 33-27-3-2(d), the applicant is given further consideration as a candidate after the Commission's initial screening of candidates, or if no such screening occurs and all applicants are considered, the application will be made public. This waiver does not constitute an election by the applicant pursuant to I.C. § 33-27-3-2(g)(3)(C) to authorize the release of investigatory records which are excepted from public inspection pursuant to I.C. § 33-27-3-2(g)(1) and (2).

The undersigned agrees to immediately supplement this application upon any event or circumstance substantially affecting any answer provided in the application.

The undersigned acknowledges having read the Instructions attached to the application.

The undersigned agrees to resign from office or membership in any political organization upon submission of this application.

The undersigned affirms that, if nominated by the Judicial Nominating Commission to the Governor and thereafter appointed to this judicial office, the candidate will accept the appointment.

September 18, 2010
DATE



APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

Karen M. Love

PRINTED NAME